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2	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
4	Case No. 12-12020-mg
5	x
6	In the Matter of:
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8	RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, et al.,
9	
10	Debtors.
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12	
13	
14	United States Bankruptcy Court
15	One Bowling Green
16	New York, New York
17	
18	April 7, 2016
19	10:27 AM
20	
21	BEFORE:
22	HON. MARTIN GLENN
23	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
24	
25	
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PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: All right. Please be seated. We're here in Residential Capital, 12-12020, here in connection with a motion to compel compliance with subpoena issued in Minnesota. The motions to compel were filed in the district court as a miscellaneous matter and then referred to this Court.

Who's going to speak for the moving party?

MR. LEVIN: Good morning, Your Honor. Frederick Levin for BuckleySandler -- the movants. BuckleySandler, my firm. Sorry.

THE COURT: Let me get the other appearances as well.

MS. COHEN: Yes, Your Honor. Michelle Cohen from Patterson Belknap Webb & Tyler, on behalf of MBIA.

MS. TEPLIN: Stephanie Teplin from Patterson Belknap Webb & Tyler, also on behalf of MBIA.

MR. NESSER: Isaac Nesser, Quinn Emanuel, for the Residential Capital Liquidity Trust.

THE COURT: Thanks very much.

All right. Go ahead, Mr. Levin.

MR. LEVIN: So, Your Honor, two matters -- two discrete issues before the Court. One is the request to compel production of MBIA's examiner's submission. The other related to certain e-mails from three custodians that were identified by MBIA.

THE COURT: Yeah, let me deal with that first. And I

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don't know whether any of you were on the phone when I had the telephone hearing regarding the Ally subpoena, but I raised it then.

I don't know, Ms. Cohen, whether you or any of your colleagues were on the phone.

MS. COHEN: I was not, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: And the question I asked them -- let me put it on the table now -- was whether -- and I guess this really is addressed to MBIA. When I asked the question at the last hearing, I asked it of both parties, whether they consent to the transfer of the motion to compel, and here it would be insofar as the e-mails are concerned, to transfer the motion to the district court in Minnesota. I had expressed, in that phone call concerning the Ally motion, I do intend to address the issues and decide the issues myself as to whether the so-called MBIA submission paper -- whether that's protected from discovery. It seems to me that that's really -- the examiner was appointed pursuant to my order in the ResCap cases, the examiner conducted his investigation under the supervision of the Court, and the protective -- at least one protective order was entered by the Court. And so it does seem appropriate to me that I decide that issue. But the issue about the e-mails is different, and that really seems to me to go really to the issues pending in the Court in Minnesota.

I had indicated in the phone call last week, with

respect to Ally -- it may have been earlier; I'm losing track 1 of time -- that I intended to talk to Judge Nelson, before whom 2 the actions are pending. I did speak with her. And she 3 4 supported the notion of me transferring the e-mail issue to I told her I would keep the -- and decide the issue about 5 6 the submission agreement -- submission paper. 7 Rule 45(f) of the Federal Civil Procedure gives me the 8 authority to transfer it, but it does two things. One, it says 9 with the consent of the responding party, and then it says if 10 they don't consent I can still do it.

But so let me ask whether you would consent to transferring the portion of it that deals with the e-mails to the Minnesota court.

MS. COHEN: Of course, Your Honor. I will confess this is not an issue I've discussed with my client. I was unaware that that came up --

THE COURT: Yeah.

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MS. COHEN: -- in that call regarding the Ally motion.

I will say that at this point a large portion of my client's objection here has to do with the burden. We have prepared the motion papers here. We prepared both for the argument before

Your Honor --

THE COURT: Would you be able to ship that all out to --

MS. COHEN: Of course, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- the Court? 1 MS. COHEN: But it would, again, require additional 2 expense on my client's part for me to prepare and to travel 3 4 to --THE COURT: Well, that may be true --5 6 MS. COHEN: -- Minnesota. 7 THE COURT: -- but I want an answer by the end of the 8 day whether your client consents. And the rule actually -- this is 45(f), "When the court, where compliance is 9 10 required, did not issue the subpoena, it may transfer a motion 11 under this rule to the issuing court if the person subject to 12 the subpoena consents or if the court finds exceptional circumstances." I won't read the rest of it. But that's -- so 13 14 I think I have the authority, with or without your consent. Judge Nelson has -- I don't know; Mr. Nesser, how many 15 16 cases are out there? It was close to seventy; some of them 17 were settled. 18 MR. NESSER: I think we're in the forties. 19 THE COURT: Oh, you got into the forties? Okay. So I have four other cases, the underlying mortgage purchase 20 21 litigation cases, and she's got forty some odd cases. And 22 consistency in rulings with respect to burden and cost-shifting, I believe, is quite important and may satisfy 23

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the exceptional circumstances provision of 45(f). But get back

to me in writing by the end of the day as to whether your

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1 client consents to the transfer, because it may happen anyway.

MS. COHEN: We will absolutely do that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay? All right. So what I want to deal with, to hear argument about today is not the e-mail burden portion of it, which what I think is not particularly important but I think you probably overreached with the scope of your subpoena for e-mails, but whether it's me or Judge Nelson, or one of the magistrate judges in Minnesota who is handling discovery would decide the issue, we'll see. But so what I want to hear today is about the motion to compel production of the submission paper.

MR. LEVIN: Yes, Your Honor. Where we left off on the submission papers was the Court had recognized that the difference between a confidentiality agreement and a protective order, at the time it was acknowledged that there was no protective order with respect to the examiner's submissions, and there was no authority contradicting the otherwise black-letter law that a New York confidentiality agreement would not preclude discovery of another -- in an otherwise proper subpoena.

THE COURT: May I ask you this? The subpoena sought the -- well, as I understand it, the MBIA submission consisted of some document that I've not seen, plus it referred to attached forwarded a large volume of other documents. And am I correct that the documents that accompanied the submission

paper have been produced?

MR. LEVIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So we're talking about the submission paper?

MR. LEVIN: The submission itself, in which the MBIA presumably martialed the evidence that it attached and made argument, and we don't know what's in that. But the document itself, and the examiner's submissions -- and I think there are several -- are relevant. And the question that was posed --

THE COURT: I don't know whether they're relevant or not. I mean, if the standard you're asking is relevance, I have no idea whether they'd be admissible at trial. But that's not the same issue about discovery.

MR. LEVIN: Well, they're relevant for purposes of discovery, which was the point that the Court made on the preliminary conference call, which is there is a difference between discoverability and admissibility. Our assertion is they're relevant for purposes of discovery and there is no privilege or other protection afforded to the examiner's submissions.

And at the end of the call, the purpose of supplemental briefing was to afford the only objecting party -- MBIA is not objecting on its own; the only objecting party here are the plaintiffs in the underlying litigation -- the opportunity to submit some authority that

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examiner's submissions are entitled to some sort of privilege.
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    And those submissions -- that supplemental briefing occurred,
    and no authority was submitted.
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            THE COURT: But what they rely on is the district
    court opinion in the Ionosphere Club's case and the
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    Baldwin-United opinion.
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            MR. LEVIN: Yes, and in each of those cases there was
    a protective order. In the In re: Ionosphere case, not only
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    was there a protective order, but one of the movants seeking
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    to, in effect, modify the protective order was reporters from
    Dow Jones who wanted to publish, presumably report upon the
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    contents of the submissions to the examiner. Obviously that's
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    not going to happen here. There's a protective order in the
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    underlying case that would of course be honored. It would be
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    treated as confidential --
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            THE COURT: Yeah, I don't have that --
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            MR. LEVIN: -- and would not be published.
            THE COURT: I don't have that protective order. Could
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    you submit a copy to the Court?
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            MR. LEVIN: I'm sorry; I can't hear you.
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            THE COURT: Could you submit a copy to me of --
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            MR. LEVIN: Of course.
            THE COURT: -- the protective order that's in place in
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    the Minnesota case?
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            MR. LEVIN: Absolutely. And so there is no risk of
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public disclosure, which was what was at issue in In re:

Ionosphere, and there was a court order specific to the
examiner that prohibited the dissemination of the examiner
materials. And so the issue there was the enforcement of the
court order which, in the preliminary conference, it was
admitted on the record that no protective order exists in this
case with respect to the examiner's submissions.

And likewise, in In re: Baldwin, there was a specific protective order that specifically protected the examiner's submissions in that case. So that case, like In re: Ionosphere, which In re: Ionosphere relies on, also turns on the existence of a protective order specific to the situation. And that's the distinction in those cases. And so the absence of that order, or any authority indicating that some other kind of privilege exists, the ordinary rules of civil discovery apply, and we submit that the examiner's submission should be produced.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me hear Ms. Cohen.

In reading your papers, am I correct that MBIA does not object to the production of the submission paper if the Court overrules the plaintiff's objection?

MS. COHEN: That is correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Nesser?

MR. NESSER: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning. Can I ask you this

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question, Mr. Nesser?
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            MR. NESSER: Yes.
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            THE COURT: Have you -- do you have a copy -- have you
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    read the submission paper?
            MR. NESSER: We do have a copy, and I have read it.
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            THE COURT: Okay.
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            MR. NESSER: All of the submission papers were
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    distributed as among the parties.
            THE COURT: Well, they were distributed as among the
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    parties, and your firm represented different parties.
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            MR. NESSER: Correct.
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            THE COURT: So you didn't receive it in your capacity
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    as representing plaintiffs, and you had Allstate and some other
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    parties, as I recall.
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            MR. NESSER: No, I mean the debtor -- I believe the
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    debtor received a copy.
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            THE COURT: Well, but your firm -- and maybe you
    weren't the lawyer doing it, but your firm represented a large
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    number of parties during the ResCap --
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            MR. NESSER: Yes.
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            THE COURT: -- bankruptcy case. And I believe -- bear
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    with me a second --
            MR. NESSER: Allstate, Prudential --
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24
            THE COURT: Yeah --
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            MR. NESSER: -- AIG and the debtor. The last one is
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1	the most important. MassMutual.
2	THE COURT: They were all parties to the I don't
3	know whether they all were, but MassMutual, Allstate and others
4	that you represented, they were parties to the confidentiality
5	agreement regarding examiner submission paper?
6	MR. NESSER: Yes.
7	THE COURT: So I assume that your firm got
8	a whether you did or not, your firm had a copy of the MBIA
9	submission paper?
10	MR. NESSER: I don't know the answer to that question.
11	What I know is that I've seen it
12	THE COURT: Okay.
13	MR. NESSER: because the trust has a copy of it.
14	THE COURT: Okay.
15	MR. NESSER: And
16	THE COURT: Let me ask you this. I probably should
17	have asked Ms. Cohen this, but I'll ask you. Does that
18	submission paper cover issues other than RMBS-related issues?
19	MR. NESSER: I don't recall.
20	THE COURT: Ms. Cohen, do you know?
21	MS. COHEN: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I don't know the
22	answer to that.
23	THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead, Mr. Nesser.
24	MR. NESSER: Your Honor, so I was prepared to argue

the motion on the terms that it had been briefed. With my hat

in my hand -- I don't know if the Court is aware that we filed our opposition to the Ally motion yesterday morning.

THE COURT: I've read it.

MR. NESSER: And we developed an argument there that had not been made here, candidly, which is that actually the submission, we believe, would be covered by Your Honor's protective order.

THE COURT: Well, I don't think so.

MR. NESSER: Okay.

THE COURT: Let me tell you why. Okay? And none of you have briefed this. There were two protect -- there was the uniform protective order --

MR. NESSER: Yes.

THE COURT: -- that I did approve, and had provisions on preservation of attorney-client privilege and work product. And it's approved by the Court. And then without the knowledge or submission to the Court -- I'm not faulting anybody for that -- there was the confidentiality agreement regarding examiner submission paper. That's the one where I read the list of your clients who were --

MR. NESSER: Yes.

THE COURT: -- your firm's clients that were signatories. And they're different. They're different in a number of important respects. One, there's nothing in that confidentiality agreement regarding examiner submission paper

that, by its terms, purports to preserve attorney-client 1 2 privilege or work product protection. MR. NESSER: That's true. 3 4 THE COURT: And as you've acknowledged, it was not approved by the Court. An issue that nobody addressed, I don't 5 6 think, deals with Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e). Are 7 you aware what those rules provide, Mr. Nesser? MR. NESSER: Not as I'm standing here, Your Honor. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'll tell you. 502(d) is 10 labeled "Controlling Effect of a Court Order": "A federal court may order the privilege or protection that" -- "that the 11 pro" -- let me back up. Read it again. "A federal court may 12 13 order that the privilege or protection is not waived by 14 disclosure connected with the litigation pending before the 15 court, in which event the disclosure is also not a waiver in any other federal or state proceeding." That's 502(d). 16 17 MR. NESSER: Yes. 18 THE COURT: And then 502(e), "Controlling Effect of a 19

THE COURT: And then 502(e), "Controlling Effect of a Party Agreement. An agreement on the effect of disclosure in a federal proceeding is binding only on the parties to the agreement, unless it is incorporated in a court order." Okay. And you can read the commentary.

MR. NESSER: Sure.

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THE COURT: This was part of 2007 --

MR. NESSER: Yes.

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THE COURT: -- amendment to the Federal Rules of

Evidence, and it dealt with this issue of trying to preserve

privilege and --

MR. NESSER: Um-hum.

THE COURT: -- and work product protection. So the Uniform Protective Order has the language, it is approved by the Court, and it would, in my view, arguably, protect a submission. It's a different issue whether MBIA wants to assert that privilege; it would be their protection to assert, and they're not asserting an objection. But it would carry forward.

But there was the second confidentiality -- paragraph
17 of the confidentiality agreement says, "This agreement
supersedes any confidentiality agreements entered into by a
party with any parties-in-interest in connection with the
submission papers."

MR. NESSER: Yes.

THE COURT: So with respect to the submission papers, the confidentiality agreement says it supersedes any of that. So I don't see how you can have an argument that the Uniform Protective Order covers the submission agreement when there was a separate agreement that specifically said it supersedes any other agreement.

MR. NESSER: Your Honor, so if I may, the argument is not one about privilege, and so I don't believe that the

evidentiary rules Your Honor mentioned are what we are relying upon or not relying upon. The issue is one of confidentiality.

And the way that we read the protective order that Your Honor entered governing the examiner process, that order, by its terms, clearly stated that materials that are proprietary -- materials that are designated as proprietary and confidential may not be disclosed.

THE COURT: And that agreement doesn't apply to the submission paper.

MR. NESSER: Your Honor, that order that Your Honor entered doesn't say anything about submissions to the examiner, because at that point there had been no -- that was the outset of the examiner process.

THE COURT: And when the examiner requested the submissions and a separate agreement was negotiated and signed and not submitted to the court --

MR. NESSER: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- and at paragraph 17 said the agreement supersedes any confidentiality agreements into by a party, with any parties-in-interest in connection with the submissions papers, you're -- look. If the parties who were going to put in submission papers wanted to protect them, they could've put language in there and gotten a court order to do it. But that wasn't done.

MR. NESSER: So the argument I'm making, Your Honor,

is as follows. The order, the protective order that Your Honor entered, is not an agreement between the parties. It was a court order. And what the court order said is that submission -- materials that are delivered to the examiner as part of the examiner process are confidential -- if materials desi -- sorry.

If materials that are exchanged as part of the

If materials that are exchanged as part of the examiner process are designated as confidential, then they are confidential.

THE COURT: And I read that agreement --

MR. NESSER: Yes.

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THE COURT: -- a half a dozen times in the last few days. And the other conclusion I reach is that whether it's MBIA or any other party that put in a submission paper, if it's their submission paper, the protective order does not prevent -- and I've never seen a protective order that would -- prevent the party that drafts, prepares, submits the submission paper to say you can't give it to anybody else; you can't produce it in discovery. And MBIA has not objected to producing it.

MR. NESSER: Your Honor, respectfully, I think we disagree with that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. NESSER: We have an interest as a participant in the process in having the protective order that Your Honor

entered in the process be honored and be implemented. And if --

THE COURT: There's nothing in that order that says that MBIA can't do what it wants with -- this issue has been briefed. The parties did address this issue. You made this argument before. Whether -- bear with me.

I've certainly looked carefully at this -- whether you made it or not, I certainly looked carefully at the argument. And what I read the uniform protective order as saying is that the disclosing party -- no one else could, under the protective order -- and I'll assume for purposes of discussion, which I don't think is -- and I don't think it's so, that the submission was covered by the initial protective order. Okay? If it was, I'm not sure what's the reason for doing a separate one saying it supersedes any confidentiality agreement.

But assuming that the first -- the uniform protective order applies, show me the language that says that a disclosing party, which MBIA would be -- that a disclosing party, can't produce whatever document it prepared as a disclosing party? Show me the language.

MR. NESSER: Your Honor, I don't have the document in front of me. They confiscated --

THE COURT: If you were going to make this argument, you should have --

MR. NESSER: If you believe me, that the security

1 folks confiscated my computer.

THE COURT: Why?

MR. NESSER: Which is why I don't have it with me.

But I -- yes.

THE COURT: I understand there was a -- today was the first day that we're having 341 meetings in the courthouse, and it's Chapter 13 day. And I gather there was a very long line. That's the reason everybody --

MR. NESSER: Yes. And I apologize for that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But you showed an attorney ID and they confiscated your computer?

MR. NESSER: I had -- I didn't have a business card.

I had my work ID, and it was deemed insufficient. But in any event, Your Honor we read the protective order as saying that materials that are exchanged as part of the examiner process are confidential, period.

THE COURT: I don't see that. I don't -- I mean, it's up to the disclosing party to decide whether they want to claim something -- the uniform protective order had different levels of protection built in. Okay? But it all hinged on a disclosing party claiming a level of protection. It's unheard of -- I'm sorry, Mr. Nesser, I've never heard of anybody trying to keep someone else from producing their own document because you say I entered a protective order. You've got to be kidding

1	me.
2	MR. NESSER: Because it's our documents that are
3	discussed in the brief.
4	THE COURT: It's not yours.
5	MR. NESSER: It's our confidential documents that are
6	discussed in the brief. And so we have a straightforward
7	interest in having the discussion of those confidential
8	documents of ours being treated as confidential pursuant to
9	Your Honor's order.
10	THE COURT: You know, it would have been nice if you
11	had made some of these arguments to me, but you haven't.
12	MR. NESSER: I
13	THE COURT: No, you're standing there now
14	MR. NESSER: absolutely
15	THE COURT: making arguments to me that are not in
16	the papers, were not raised when I had a telephone call about
17	this.
18	How many pages is the submission, Ms. Cohen?
19	MS. COHEN: I'm not sure, Your Honor. I don't know
20	how many pages it is in total.
21	MR. NESSER: Your Honor, if I recall it was in the
22	twenty- to thirty-page range. It's a brief.
23	Your Honor, may I make one point?
24	THE COURT: Go ahead.
25	MR. NESSER: Only because Your Honor has focused a

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number of times on the provision in the protective order saying it supersedes prior agreements. THE COURT: In the -- in the confidentiality order. MR. NESSER: In the confidentiality order, saying it supersedes prior agreements. And I just want to make the point, and I think it's consistent with what Your Honor's suggesting, that the protective order that Your Honor entered was an order that Your Honor entered by contrast to the confidentiality agreement that everybody, including Your Honor, has emphasized, is not an order, it's an agreement. And so if the parties had been intending the confidentiality agreement to supersede the order, they would have had to have said we were superseding the order, and we would have to had submitted it to Your Honor, so that it could be entered as an order, because only Your Honor has the authority to supersede the prior order. And so none of that was done. And the fact that none

And so none of that was done. And the fact that none of that was done confirms, in our view, that what the confidentiality agreement was meant to be was a supplement to the order to clarify what perhaps had not been clear, which was that when Your Honor entered a protective order months prior governing an examiner process, and months later --

THE COURT: Point --

MR. NESSER: -- the examiner said --

THE COURT: -- point to me the -- but you can't even

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point to me -- look, you didn't brief it. You say they
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    confiscated your computer, so you can't even point to me the
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    language in the protective order that you say applies.
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            MR. NESSER: Yes.
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            THE COURT: I'd give you my copy but I have notes on
 6
    it.
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            MR. NESSER: I -- Your Honor, I'm embarrassed as it's
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    possible to be, standing here. I will say that we briefed it
    in the Ally motion which Your Honor has, which the defendants
 9
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    have. If it would be easier to argue and decide the issue in
11
    the context of --
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            THE COURT: I have the Ally briefs right here.
13
            MR. NESSER: -- that motion, we're happy to do it that
14
    way.
15
         (Pause)
            THE COURT: This is plaintiff's joinder in opposition
16
17
    to movant-defendants' motion to compel compliance with subpoena
18
    issued by Ally Financial, Inc.?
19
            MR. NESSER: Yes, Your Honor.
20
         (Pause)
21
            MR. NESSER: Your Honor, counsel for MBIA has
22
    graciously given me a copy of our brief, the joinder. And I
23
    believe the relevant language is on page 4. I'm sorry -- I'm
24
    sorry.
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            THE COURT: I think it's the first -- the paragraph
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begins at the beginning of page 1 and carries over to page 2 at 1 2 the top of the page. MR. NESSER: Yes. 3 4 (Pause) THE COURT: Of course you don't address what you say 5 6 was used in the submission that was confiden -- that's why I'm 7 sort of left to speculate about all this. MR. NESSER: Well, we --8 THE COURT: You say you have it, but you didn't say 9 10 MBIA in its submission relied on numerous documents that 11 parties submitted pursuant to the protective order. 12 MR. NESSER: Well, what we do say, Your Honor, is that 13 MBIA has produced documents underlying the brief. And so those 14 had been produced; they know what they are. THE COURT: MBIA produced the documents that -- and 15 16 you sat quietly by when that happened? 17 MR. NESSER: Either had been or will be produced. 18 THE COURT: Ms. Cohen? MR. NESSER: They have been produced, Your Honor. 19 20 THE COURT: Okay. And those -- so the documents that 21 you're now -- you're saying those shouldn't have been produced? 22 MR. NESSER: No. The underlying documents were 23 documents that are sort of original source materials, if you 24 will. And we did not object to those being produced. 25 THE COURT: Okay.

1	MR. NESSER: What we do object to being produced
2	THE COURT: And
3	MR. NESSER: is the
4	THE COURT: Let me ask this. Is there something other
5	than those materials that are cited in the submission?
6	MR. NESSER: I'm sure that there were. I don't
7	remember
8	THE COURT: Do you
9	MR. NESSER: standing here what they are?
10	THE COURT: Can you tell me, Ms. Cohen? I would have
11	assumed that what happened when I saw that you produced the
12	underlying papers, that whatever is referenced in the
13	submission, they produced.
14	MR. NESSER: Oh, I'm sorry. Yes. The answer is yes.
15	Anything that was cited in the papers, I understand MBIA has
16	agreed to product anything cited in the papers.
17	THE COURT: Well, they said they did produce.
18	MR. NESSER: Yes. I misunderstood the question.
19	THE COURT: So what's then I don't understand the
20	point. If they produced, and you had no objection to their
21	producing any of the documents that they refer to in the
22	submission, how have they how do you claim that producing
23	the submission violates the protective order?
24	MR. NESSER: Because, Your Honor, there's a difference
25	between producing original source materials, which are

documents, e-mails from ten years prior, and producing the 1 2 actual brief in which folks were making arguments to the examiner as part of the examiner process, reflecting what was 3 4 happening as part of the examiner process, with respect to the claims that the parties were making to the examiner. 5 6 arguments that the parties were making to the examiner 7 regarding the scope of liability or not liability, that was at the core of the confidential examiner process that Your Honor 8 entered the protective order to govern. 9 10 Your Honor, it's analo --THE COURT: Why should I even listen to this argument 11 12 that you did not brief? 13 MR. NESSER: Your Honor, if you choose not to listen, 14 I have no --THE COURT: Here's what I want. I want MBIA's counsel 15 16 to submit to my chambers this afternoon the submission paper 17 for in camera review; and I will look at it. And that's what we're fighting about. That's what the fight's about. I want 18 19 to see it. 20 MR. NESSER: And Your Honor, I think --21 THE COURT: MBIA wasn't a stranger to this. You had 22 years of -- ResCap had --23 MR. NESSER: And that's --24 THE COURT: -- years of litigation in the state court. 25 MR. NESSER: And that's one of the reasons why the

primary source documents were able to be produced, because those had been produced as part of a state court action.

But Your Honor, I think the point that I -- part of what we're concerned about here -- and Your Honor asked what is our interest in this? Part of our concern here is that --

THE COURT: You know, when the plaintiff in the lawsuit stands up in front of me and tells me that you shouldn't allow production of anything that might hurt our claim, that's what you're telling me. Okay? I always view with a somewhat jaundiced eye when it's the plaintiff that's trying to keep the defendant from discovering evidence or arguments that may undercut a plaintiff's theory in the case.

MR. NESSER: Your Honor, this is no different than when Your Honor precluded disclosure of the confidentiality materials as part of the mediation.

THE COURT: That's because there's a recognized mediation privilege. And even if the protective order applied, it doesn't mean that any of the underlying documents or arguments made from them will be protected from disclosure to third parties.

MR. NESSER: So --

THE COURT: You don't gain protection over something simply because there is a protective order in place.

MR. NESSER: So respectfully, we read the protective order governing the examiner process, identically as the order

1	Your Honor entered governing the mediation process. In both
2	cases
3	THE COURT: No, the difference, Mr. Nesser, is that
4	there's a recognized mediation privilege that I enforced.
5	Okay? There is no recognized privilege with respect to what
6	you're trying to block production of now.
7	If it had been labeled as work product, and if an
8	order had been entered by the Court that gave protection
9	just the language of the protective order, if that had been
10	included about submission agreements, we'd have a different
11	case now. Okay? But you don't.
12	All right, we're going to put this at an end. I want
13	the submission paper delivered to my chambers for in camera
14	review by the end of the day this afternoon. Do you have a
15	copy in your office?
16	MS. COHEN: I do not, Your Honor. But I will get one
17	by the end of the day for you.
18	THE COURT: Okay.
19	MR. LEVIN: Your Honor, may I be heard for just
20	THE COURT: Go ahead.
21	MR. LEVIN: Just I listened intently to this entire
22	discussion on the argument that I've not heard before.
23	THE COURT: Yes, I understand.
24	MR. LEVIN: I just want to make be sure that there

25 is an objection on the record.

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THE COURT: I understand.
 1
 2
            MR. LEVIN: I've had no notice of any of this.
            THE COURT: The language that's in the paper they
 3
 4
    filed joining in the Ally objection was not so clear as -- and
    I did read it. But it didn't jump out at me that what was
 5
 6
    being argued -- and I don't know what's in the Ally submission,
 7
    I don't know what's in the MBIA submission. There was nothing
 8
    that suggested that this argument applied to the MBIA.
            MR. LEVIN: I've read the Ally submission last night.
 9
10
    I didn't even see the plaintiff's submission. I read the Ally
11
    one. And this is --
            THE COURT: When you say "submission", you're talking
12
    about the brief.
13
14
            MR. LEVIN: Their brief, excuse me.
15
            THE COURT: Not --
            MR. LEVIN: Yes. Excuse me for confusing the issue.
16
17
            THE COURT: -- submission has got a --
18
            MR. LEVIN: It's getting to be a loaded word here.
19
            THE COURT: Yeah.
20
            MR. LEVIN: But I read the Ally brief, and this
21
    argument does not appear in there. And that's another
22
    interesting fact --
23
            THE COURT: Yeah.
24
            MR. LEVIN: -- that we've now had a lot of smart
25
    people look at this and --
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THE COURT: Right.
 1
 2
            MR. LEVIN: -- this shows up at the last hour. But my
 3
    main point is just an objection --
 4
            THE COURT: I understand.
            MR. LEVIN: The other thing I just wanted to touch on,
 5
    if the Court would allow me to speak to it a little bit,
 6
 7
    relating to the e-mails. One of the reasons that would
 8
    militate in favor of the Court keeping that issue here is
    because one of the primary objections to producing the e-mails
 9
10
    has to do with the mediation order that Your Honor entered an
11
    order with respect to --
12
            THE COURT: I thought that -- there is -- with respect
13
    to Ally, Ally certainly argued that some of the materials that
14
    you're seeking from Ally are covered by the mediation
15
    privilege.
                        That is an argument they've made here.
16
            MR. LEVIN:
17
            THE COURT: They haven't made that here.
18
            MR. LEVIN: Oh, absolutely.
19
            THE COURT: I thought this -- Ms. Cohen, I thought
    this issue had been resolved with -- that the -- am I missing
20
21
    something here?
22
            MS. COHEN: No, that's correct, Your Honor. Our only
23
    impediment to producing is the confidentiality agreement.
24
            THE COURT: Good, okay.
25
            MR. LEVIN: Then --
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THE COURT: I'm sorry. I've read all these papers. 1 2 That argument's not made by MBIA. 3 MR. LEVIN: Well, now it --4 THE COURT: With respect to the e-mails. MR. LEVIN: No, it is made with respect to the 5 6 e-mails. It's not made with respect to the examiner 7 submission. That's why I think there was confusion between -- in the last question and answer with my colleague. 8 9 MS. COHEN: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought Your Honor was 10 referring to the submission. 11 THE COURT: No. 12 MS. COHEN: We do object to the production of e-mails 13 broadly. At the last conference Your Honor had asked whether 14 we objected specifically to communications between MBIA and the 15 examiner. We have since gone back and looked at, based on the custodians --16 17 THE COURT: Right. 18 MS. COHEN: -- that we've received from the defendants and the search terms that they've applied. In that 43,000 19 20 universe, there are 280 documents between MBIA and the examiner 21 or the examiner's advisors. We've not reviewed those e-mails, 22 but those e-mails we would be happy to review, create a 23 privilege log for, and produce. 24 Our overarching objection is to the 43,000 e-mails 25 that they want.

1	THE COURT: All right. Let's
2	MR. LEVIN: But
3	THE COURT: Stop. I've already ruled with
4	respect to mediation privilege. I don't know what Ms.
5	Cohen, is there some subset of e-mails that you believe are
6	protected by the mediation privilege?
7	MS. COHEN: Yes. Of the 43,000 e-mails, there are
8	approximately 12,000 that were exchanged during that period
9	that the mediation order covers.
10	THE COURT: Okay. I stand corrected, then, as to what
11	those issues are. Okay.
12	MR. LEVIN: Yes.
13	THE COURT: You're not getting e-mails that are
14	subject to the mediation privilege. And I thought you had
15	specifically disclaimed effort to get those.
16	MR. LEVIN: No.
17	THE COURT: People on your side tried to get me to
18	modify the mediation order. They lost.
19	MR. LEVIN: I fully understand that, Your Honor. The
20	issue that's going that may arise I hope it doesn't but
21	it may arise is, as Your Honor stated earlier, the mere fact
22	that something is submitted in connection a document that's
23	not otherwise protected is submitted as part of a mediation,
24	doesn't give it protection.
25	And then there what we're seeking is the documents

not excluded by the mediation order. And what they have done 1 2 is withheld, preliminarily, at least, any document that was created after the mediation order was entered. And that's 3 4 roughly five gigabytes of the e-mails, according to their representation to us. So we believe -- obviously we haven't 5 6 seen it -- but I think there's a substantial possibility that 7 questions will arise as to whether a particular withheld document is or is not within the scope of the Court's mediation 8 9 order. 10 So the transfer of the matter to Judge Nelson creates a situation where we'll go back to Minnesota, then we'll have 11 12 to come back to Your Honor for further clarification of the mediation order. Since the issue is here --13 14 THE COURT: I thought my mediation order was pretty 15 clear. MS. COHEN: We agree, Your Honor. And what defendants 16

MS. COHEN: We agree, Your Honor. And what defendants have insisted on is that we prepare a log of those 12,000 documents so that they can test each one, one-by-one, to determine whether or not they are in fact covered by the mediation order.

MR. LEVIN: Well --

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THE COURT: Well, I'm not going to rest on your just telling me that you think 12,000 documents are covered by the mediation order. Okay?

I mean, I think that -- well, I'll think some more

about this.

MR. LEVIN: And just to be clear, we have not said that we are insisting on a document-by-document privilege log. In fact, we've encouraged MBIA to offer us any proposal in between. There are all sorts of alternatives. We've suggested some. Others are provided by this court's local rule. We're not -- we are not insisting on the most difficult path through the forest here. But their position is that they shouldn't have to do anything; that essentially we should take it on faith that 12,000 e-mails are all covered by the mediation order.

MS. COHEN: With all due respect, Your Honor, our argument is much more nuanced than that. To begin with, the documents that they are requesting, we don't believe are relevant or proportional to the needs of the case, given the amount of discovery that they already have access to.

THE COURT: Okay, stop. Proportionality is going to be decided by Judge Nelson. Okay? I'm not going to stick my nose under the tent of the cases pending before her. If there are -- so you can try that out on her, and maybe they've been overbroad in what they've asked for, and maybe she'll cut it back. And if -- with respect to the issue -- I thought my opinion and order on mediation was pretty clear. That doesn't mean that you get free rein to just say mediation, and therefore everything is protected. It's not "trust me".

So you think 12,000 e-mails or 12,000 pages are 1 2 subject to mediation privilege? MS. COHEN: It's 12,000 e-mails, Your Honor. 3 4 THE COURT: Out of -- what's the universe of them? 5 MS. COHEN: 43,000. THE COURT: 43,000. And that conclusion is based on 6 7 they're in the date range when the mediation was taking place? 8 MS. COHEN: They are in that date range. And we're only talking about three custodians here, Your Honor, who were 9 10 involved intimately in the litigation and the mediation as 11 well, from the business side. In addition, within those 12,000 there are 12 13 approximately, I believe the number is, 5,500 which include 14 either inside counsel or outside counsel for MBIA as well. 15 THE COURT: I'm sorry, how many? 16 MS. COHEN: Approximately 5,500. So in addition to 17 being covered by the mediation privilege, they would also 18 be -- or we suspect they will be protected by attorney-client 19 privilege or work product. 20 THE COURT: Well, as to privilege, attorney-client 21 privilege, I think the court in Minnesota should decide that. 22 As to mediation, I'm less clear. Let me put it that way. I'm 23 not -- I expect to have an answer from you today on 24 referring -- transferring the motion to Minnesota, other than 25 for the submission paper. And I'll also think some more about

the extent that MBIA contends that e-mails are covered by the mediation privilege.

MS. COHEN: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I didn't understand that last portion.

THE COURT: I will think some more about keeping the portion of the motion that relates to e-mails which you contend are covered by mediation privilege, since I've already decided the mediation privilege issue once.

The two of you need to confer further on the issue of a privilege log and the extent to which it needs to identify groups of documents or specific documents. If I keep the mediation privilege issue, I will seriously consider allocating costs, if you insist on a privilege log of all 12,000 of those documents. I want to make it clear; I have the authority to do it. MBIA is a third party. And I will seriously consider not imposing the entire cost, but when the exercise is done, costshifting to some degree.

MR. NESSER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I intend, after I find out what MBIA's position is on transfer, which I still have the authority to do, even if they object, I will have another conversation with Judge Nelson as well and talk further with her about it. Okay. We're adjourned.

IN UNISON: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. NESSER: Your Honor? At the risk of

getting -- given the confusion, could we put in a two-paragraph 1 2 letter just explaining our view on the --THE COURT: Could you go up to the microphone? I'm 3 4 having difficulty hearing you. 5 MR. NESSER: Just given the confusion, Your Honor, 6 would it be permissible for us to submit two paragraphs, just 7 explaining our view on the protective order today? 8 THE COURT: No. 9 MR. NESSER: Okay. 10 THE COURT: No. Briefing is done. 11 MR. NESSER: Thank you. 12 THE COURT: All right, we're adjourned. MR. LEVIN: Thank you, Your Honor. 13 14 (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 11:18 AM) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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